Victim Refuses to Tell How the injury Was Received.

SILVER CREEK .- Monday afterhouse west of town yelling for dear Hfe. He was taken in charge and on house square at Beatrice has been comexamination was found to have been | pleted. shot directly under the left shoulderblade. The man is about 30 years of age, gives his name as James J. Francis, says he is from Baltimore, but refuses to talk further.

Three hours after the shooting a man boarded an eastbound freight 2,152,522. west of town and persons seeing him say he answers the description of the man who was with Francis. The doctor gives little hopes of the wounded

COLUMBUS.—Chief of Police Shack received a description of a man wanted at Silver Creek and within twenty from his farm south of Papillion. minutes had his man in jail. He was afterwards sweated by Sheriff Burnes, but absolutely refused to say a word. When searched he had a new Smith & Wesson 38-caliber revolver and a eye. bottle of some kind of acid. Sheriff Byrnes says he is confident that this both wanted for postoffice robbery at Belgrade. The descriptions tally exactly. The Merrick county officers will be after the man. He stands perfectly dumb before all questioners and if he has a voice the officers have had no evidence of it.

LARGE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Propose to Bulld a Ditch One Hundred and Fifty Miles Long.

LINCOLN-One of the largest irrigation projects conceived in Nebraska is involved in a hearing begun before State Engineer Adna Dobson, being the matter of a protest filed by Farmers' Irrigation District against the application of William Frank. Mr. Frank's application for water from the North Platte river in Scotts Bluff county was filed last April and the irrigation district filed one subsequent to that date, but the real contest dates back five or ten years. Bonds to the amount of \$400,000 were once voted by the irrigation district, but they have never been disposed of. The Farmers' Canal company built twentyone miles of what was intended to be an extensive line of ditches and then stopped work. Now two contending companies desire to complete the original plan. Mr. Frank proposes to build a ditch 150 miles long, at an estimated cost of \$580,000. The district expected to build eighty miles with the \$400,000 bonds voted. Robert Walker succeeded to the rights of the Farmers' Bond company. He has sold his rights to William Frank, who has associated with him H. G. Leavitt of the Ames Sugar company. They are admitted to have a prior claim, dating from 1887, but the other side alleges that these rights have been abandoned.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

Anton Christenson Must Pay Heavy Penalty for Killing His Wife.

OMAHA .- The solemn hush that attended the sentencing on Monday afternoon of Anton Christenson to spend all the rest of his days behind prison walls was broken by the quick, vehement clapping of the sister of the wife whom he had murdered. Never was applause less expected and never has it been more startling to those who heard it. The little group about the condemned man had been breathless as the judge pronounced his blasting words, and shuddered to hear that sound of exultation which is so rare in court rooms, even when the pronouncement is one of hope instead of withering doom. The prisoner uttered not a sound, but bowed beneath the blow, meekly and with all hope gone. Christenson shot and killed his wife last August.

Wolves Attack Hogs.

TECUMSEH.-For many years Johnson county farmers have been troubled but little with wolves, but this is not the experience of W. P. McCoy, who lives northeast of this city. His herd of hogs has been pestered with the animals considerably of late. One evening recently Mr. McCoy heard a disturbance at his hog pen, and upon going out found two big wolves attacking an old porker. Before Mr. McCoy succeeded in driving them off they had wounded the hog to the extent that he died soon after.

Sneak Thief Robs York Store. YORK-Some sneak thief entered the store of W. G. Boyer some time in the night and took \$35 from a drawer behind the prescription case. It is supposed he crawled in through a cellar window.

dog but boldfast is a better one,' sould hardly be improved on at this

BRIEF NOTES.

> The first automobile has made its appearance in Fremont.

A movement is on foot at Grand Islnoon a man was found at the coal and for starting a canning factory. The soldiers' monument on the court

> preached his farewell sermon. He will locate at Tipton, Iowa.

Nebraska produced in 1902 the following: Wheat, 60,216,670 bushels; oats, 58,503,007; rye, 11,797,123; barley,

Fifteen houses have been built in Yutan during the last few months. One \$5,000 church has been erected and two more churches were renovated.

P. W. Birkhouser of Sarpy county has been showing his friends a second growth of strawberries that he picked

While threshing near Ellis, Gage German farmer, had the misfortune to run the tine of a pitchfork in his right

Nebraska's corn crop for the past five years shows the following: 1902, man and the one who was shot are 224,201,950 bushels; 1900, 241,935,527; 1899 244,125,093; 1898, 180,611,944; 1897, 229,907,853.

Alfred J. Anderson, a farmer living east of Oakland, had a valuable riding pony stolen. The animal was taken while its owner was attending an entertainment in town.

From some unknown cause the High school building at Arrapahoe was burned and is an entire loss, not even the brick walls remaining intact. The aggregate loss is \$20,000, with \$8,000 in-

One of the largest stones ever quarried in the state was cut at the Blue Springs quarry, recently. The stone is forty-five feet long, four feet wide the Farmers' Canal company and the and eighteen inches thick, and made a good carload.

> A horse driven by E. B. Cowles, former county superintendent of Jefferson county, ran away and, while crossing the railroad tracks, overturned the buggy, throwing Mr. Cowles to the ground, severely injuring him.

Capt. A. H. Hollingsworth, who piloted company C while the First Nebraska regiment was on duty during the Philippine war, and Miss Myrtle Ross, a leading society girl of Wilber, were married at the bride's home last week.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Luther Academy at Wahoo it was decided to erect a new school building at a cost of \$18,000. P. L. Plym, an architect from Lincoln was appointed to draw up the plans and specifications.

At a dance given at the home of David Kluck, a farmer living two miles north of Richland, a man named Young, about 25 years old, was seriously stabbed during an altercation with a fellow from Schuyler. Young's condition is said to be serious.

Charles Ogoms committed suicide at his home eight miles northwest of Gibbon. He was a farmer in good circumstances, owning a farm of 160 acress with stock and a good crop. He leaves a wife and five children. His home re-

hands rapidly. Within the past two weeks 8,000 acres of the ranch and farm lands recently purchased by a New York syndicate, has been sold by McKillip & Swallow, their agents. This

A peculiar freak of nature occurred on Martin Klim's farm, near Adams, a few days ago. About twenty-two days ago one of his cows gave birth to a calf which was dead when it was born. Sixteen days later the same cow gave birth to another calf which is alive and doing well.

The verdict of the jury in the Lillie murder case at David City before Dr. Sample, the coroner, was rendered after being locked in a room three days and three nights, and is as follows: That Harvey Lillie came to his death by a gunshot wound, feloniously inflicted by a party unknown.

The senior class of the State university has received a report from the committee to select a list from which the class orator shall be picked. The names submitted embrace Henry Watterson, Senator Beceridge of Indiana, Mark Twain, Thomas B. Reed and Hamilton Mable, editor of Outlook. The list was presented to Chancellor Andrews.

Coroner McCabe of Lincoln county was called on to examine into the cause of the death of two men. Word was received from Wallace that a man, name not given, was found dead under a wagon box. All evidence indicated an accident. R. A. Brown, mail driver between North Platte and Gandy, was found dead in his wagon. The team pulled up to the Myrtle postoffice with the dead body. The mail was undisturbed and all indications were that he had simply dropped dead.

FOR TARIFF REFORM

VOTERS MUST SUPPORT CANDI-DATES SO PLEDGED.

Each Ballot Cast for a Republican Congressman is a Vote to Maintain the Trusts in Power-Support the Democratic Candidates.

All Republicans believe in protection, but there is a shade of difference between the schools into which they are divided. The Massachusetts school believes in free raw material; the manufacturers there are demand-Rev. Hers of Beatrice last Sunday | ing it. Then there is the Iowa school, which believes that the tariff fosters trusts, which so shocked Speaker Henderson that he declined to be a candidate, especially as he found a "great many" Republicans in his district who believed that the trust-protecting tariff should be revised.

The largest school, what might be called the college of protection, is still the dominant faction. These extrems and uncompromising protectionists have an organ, the American Economist. It constantly denounces and derides the reformers and preaches that it would be dangerous to disturb the present tariff law. This being also county, Chris Knoche, a prominent the idea of Senator Hanna, may therefore be known as the "Stand Pat" school.

The Economist has been sorely troubled lately, and has eased its mind by formulating a "tariff plank" in which, it says, "is told the whole story of the operation and effect of protection upon American labor and business." That statement, of course, is very misleading, for it would require several large volumes to tell such a story, but such exaggeration is constantly indulged in by the Economist and its protectionist followers. It ends its "plank" with this declaration:

'We therefore heartily commend the Dingley law and demand that when any of its schedules are revised it shall be for the strengthening, rather than the weakening of the protective policy as expressed therein.

That means even higher duties and that war is declared against the Massachusetts and Iowa schools of protectionists. So far it has not scared the New Englanders, but the Iowaites have backed down, from Gov. Cummings to Senator Allison, and the can-

Federal officeholders-have estracised the negroes from being delegates to, state conventions, with the evident in tention of preventing them from taking part in the next national Republican convention. President Roosevelt seems to be helping the matter along, by appointing white men to federal offices in the southern States. Three bishops and some other colored notables called on the President for an explanation. He explained to the satisfaction of the bishops that he was not discriminating against the colored brother. Yet he is known to favor the building up of a white Republican party in the south and is appointing renegade Democrats to fill the offices. In Indiana and in some other states where the colored voters hold the balance of power, how many state, county or town offices are given to them, to repay their devotion to the Republican party? The negro will never get his fair share of the spoils until he shows his power by occasionally defeating the Republican ticket.

TRUSTS OR ANTI-TRUSTS.

Is the Question to Be Decided on Election Day, and It is Now Up to the American People.

The election is at hand. The result will be much more far reaching than the election of congressmen generally is.

If the Republicans hold their own or are able to organize the House of Representatives, it will be heralded as deciding that the protective tariff is endorsed by the voters. Such a result will even be interpreted to mean that there are no bad trusts, and that the American people are willing to pay more for trust products than the trust is asking the foreigner to pay. In short, the voter will "stand pat" with Senator Hanna, although they know they have a losing hand in the trust and tariff game.

If the Democrats gain the lower house of Congress and carry the legislatures of some states that are now represented by Republican United States senators, it will be notice to the protectionists that their days are numbered and that monopoly is to be unthroned.

To show that these issues between the parties are not exaggerated, and that the Republicans really stand for protection to the trusts, and the Democrats for placing trust productions or the freelist, it is only necessary to didates for congress are now occupied take the known utterances of the

TROUBLE IN THE TARIFF BAND WAGON.



in the perilous feat of riding the protection horse and the tariff-fosterstrusts horse at the same time-and it need hardly be said that their paths lie in a different direction—their only lations were pleasant and comfortable object being to fool the voters to Land in Boone county is changing again vote the Republican ticket.

The Iowa idea was undoubtedly meant as a sop to the tariff-reform Republicans, who abound on the Iowa prairies, but even the wayfaring man, though a fool, must see the Republican leaders have determined to quash land has all gone to individual land the reform movement. The Economist, or "Stand Pat" school, will dominate the next congress if the Republican party has a majority to organize it, and the tariff will be continued as a trust breeder.

The only chance for revision and for stopping the fostering of trusts is for those Republicans who believe that it is time to cry a halt on trust exactions to vote for candidates for congress who are not afraid to declare for radical reform-that is, to place trust productions on the free list and thus make the trusts sell as cheaply in the United States as they now do in Europe. That is the Democratic plank and the Republican tariff reformers must adopt it if they wish to accom-

plish anything. A Republican member of congress who believes in tariff reform, when he enters the portals of the capitol, will be like a sheep in the hands of the shearers-dumb, and open not his mouth, or he will be ostracised and driven into the political woods. Political history tells of but few such patriots. Some may be found to talk independently before election, but when they reach Washington and the full power of the Republican machine and King Caucus is turned on them, they, like their fellows, will be clay in the hands of the oligarchy that dictates legislation.

The only relief in sight for those voters who believe in tariff reform is to vote for the Democratic candidates, who are pledged to revise the tariff and are not under obligations to combines and corporations.

The Negro in Politice. The Republican politicians in the southern States-and that means the

nominees of both parties on these questions.

Of all the three hundred and over Republican candidates, only one, Mr. Foss of Massachusetts, has been quoted as declaring for any relief from trust exactions. He wants free coal, free iron, free hides and free wool He does not say he wants it to help the people, but as a relief to the man ufacturers of the country who use those raw materials. For such a small expression of free trade the Repub lican machine, managed by Senator Lodge, the Home Market club and the other Republican auxiliary organiza tions, did all they could to defeat

It is true that Secretary Moody and perhaps others have declared for free anthracite coal, but as there is no true anthracite anywhere in the known world that equals the Pennsylvania product, it requires no argument to show that after the extraordinary prices that now prevail for hard coal recede to the normal level, none will be imported. So the taking off the duty of anthracite and leaving it or bituminous coal will not affect the price of the American consumer.

Is any other Republican candidate for Congress in favor of free raw product? If so, now is the time for him to lift up his voice and declare it. On the other hand, nearly every Dem ocratic candidate is either pledged by his platfrom or has openly declared for free trade in trust productions. The declarations of the Democrats also call for a reduction of the tariff to a reasonable basis.

So there is no doubt of the issue and it is almost impossible to believe that there is any doubt of the result It is improbable that a majority of the American people will vote to hurt themselves and help the trusts.

No Effort to Suppress Trusts. No real effort has ever been made to enforce any law regarding trusts. And it is very doubtful whether any law adequate to the condition exists. It has certainly not been brought to a full test. Many legal expedients have coal duty was "secretly and covertly not been tried at all. There has been no heart in the work.

Commoner Comment.

How can it be settled? A Either by applying American principles to the Filipinos or by abandoning those principles in the United

Q. Why do republicans declare that the question is settled?

A. Because they do not dare to dis cuss the principles involved. Q. Is it possible to have self-government in the United States and a colonial policy in the orient?

A. Not permanently. As a man for a while may lead a double life, so our nation may for a while proclaim the principles of the declaration of independance here and deny those principles so the Filipinos, but the irresistible texdency to reconcile preaching and practice will ultimately compel us to stop preaching self-government here or to stop practicing colonialism across

the Pacific. Q. By what title did we acquire the Philippine islands?

A. We have no title to the Philippine islands that can be recognized or defended by American citizens. Q. What title is asserted? A. Some argue that we bought the is-

lands and the people from Spain, and others say that we obtained title by conquest.

Q. Did Spain have a right to sell us eight millions of Filipinos at two dollars and a half a piece?

A. No. A Spanish king had no more right to sell Filipinos to us than our president or congress would have to sell seventy-five million American citizens to the Spanish king. Q. Could we buy the islands and then

claim the people as "fixtures that go with the land?"

A. No. The purchase of cold, inanimate matter can not be held to carry with it title to living beings possess ing souls and made in the image of their Creator. To claim that the people were "thrown in" with the land would be as bad as to buy them at so much per head.

Q. Can title be secured by conquest?
A. No. Seventy-five millions of people can no more secure title to eight millions by whipping them than a big man can secure title to a little man by whipping him. If the governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed then it is impossible to secure title to people either by purchase or by the exercise of superior force.

Q. Does the suppression of the insurrection change the situation? A. Not at all. The rights of the Filipino are the same whether he is able to enforce them or not.

Q. But has our nation not promised to be good to the Filipinos? A. Yes. But what tyrant ever prom-

ised less to his subjects? Will it not be better for the Fillpino to be a subject of our government than to be a citizen under a government of his own?

A. No. Because citizenship stimulates progress, while the conditions of a subject destroys hope and ambition. Q. Could our country afford to have subjects even if it were best for the

We can not afford abandon our theory of self-government even if it would enable us to help people held as subjects under a colonial system. Our duty to ourselves and to the world requires our nation to assert and to exemplify the self-evident truths: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with inallenable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. No destiny can be higher than this and no advantage obtainable from a colonial system could compensate us for lowering our nation's ideals.

Q. How have the republicans been able to avoid the issue of imperialism? A. At first they denied that they in tended imperialism, then they said that they could not discuss the future until the Filipinos laid down their arms, and now they say that the Filipinos having laid down their arms the question is settled and that there is noth-

ing to discuss. Q. Have the American people ever

indorsed imperialism? A. No. The republicans have never gone into a campaign advocating a colonial policy. Even after the election of 1900 President McKinley declared that "no thought of imperialism lurked in the American mind.'

Q. Do all republicans favor imperialism now?

A. No. But few republicans actually favor imperialism. If the really favored it they would boldly proclaim theim belief in imperialistic principles. Q. Why do republicans fail to protest against imperialism?

A. Because they have not studied the question sufficiently to understand its dangerous tendencies. They have faith in their party and believe that it will do right in all things.

Q. Will faith save them? A. No. Faith without works is dead Each republican is a part of his party and he can not shirk responsibility for what his party does. He can not expect other republicans to save his country, he must help save it. He ought to have his opinion on the subject and ought to express that opinion at the polls. Q. Has the democratic party any

plan for settling the Philippins question? A. Yes. It not only has a plan, but

it has the only plan that has been proposed. Q. What is the democratic plan?

A. It is set forth in the Kansas City

The Washington city man who was sent to jail for sixty days for stealing a pickled pigsfoot should have stolen a huge slice of the public demain and posed as a trustee of Providence.

A German scientist advocates isolation as a cure for the habit of lying. But how could republican campaign managers frame party platforms if this method were adopted?

What were those republican congressmen doing when the anthracite smuggled" into the coal schedule.

A CATECHISM ON IMPERIALISM. platform and is as follows: "Let the nation immediately announce its purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a sta-ble form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference as we have pro-tected the republics of Central and South America. It is, in other words, to do in the Philippines what we have done in Cuba.

Q. How can a republican show his approval of such a plan? A. By voting the democratic ticket.

UNSAFE FINANCES.

An unexpected increase of more than five hundred millions in the nation's currency has temporarily saved the republican party from the result of its own logic and gives us higher prices in spite of the republican party, and yet the leaders of that party, blind tothe lessons of experience and encour-aged by the indefference of republican voters, has set the Fowler bill for consideration the first day of the next session of congress. This bill provides for an asset currency, a branch bank and a redeemable silver dollar.

Not only are they planning dangerallow national banks to be conducted in such a way as to aggravate the severity of every panic. The worst feature of a panic is the withdrawal of money from the banks because of the insecurity of deposits, and the same money is loaned so many times that the withdrawal of one thousand dollars means the skrinkage of loans to an amount equal to several times that sum. National banks are permitted to loan their reserves to other banks and thus the same money is counted in the depesits and loans of several banks. When times are good the loans arethus fictitiously multiplied and when a reverse comes the shrinkage is also multiplied and the shock made more

If banks are required to keep their reserves in their own vaults there would be less inflation in good times and less contraction in bad times,

Then, too, there is no fixed proportion between a national bank's stock and its liabilities. Some banks loan as high as thirty dollars for every dollar of stock and surplus. This leaves a. margin of less than 4 per cent to cover shrinkage in value of assets before the bank becomes unsafe.

There ought to be a law providing for a small tax on deposits until a guarantee fund is raised sufficient to protect depositors when a bank falls.

Why is the government turned over to the financiers and the interests of the rest of the people disregarded? Because the financiers demand it as the condition on which their political support is secured.

To conduct the business of the country on a safe basis would require not only all the gold we have now, but all the silver that could be coined under free colnage, but the financiers prefer to reduce the volume of real money so that it can be more easily controlled and use the same money several times over in fair weather, leaving the public to bear the storm as best it can.

The contest between the money changers and the common people is an unending one and it behooves the voter to look well to the selection of congressmen and senators, for only through these can reforms be secured. The great financiers not only stand back of our financial policy, but they are behind the trusts, the high tariff and imperialism. Nothing can be done to secure relief from any national evil until their domination of congress is broken.

Mr. Rockefellor has offered \$250.000 to a college as a thank offering for the escape of himself and family from death in a fire. While disclaiming any intention of drawing invidious comparisons it must be admitted that somehow or other there comes to the mind the case of another wealthy man who ultimately found himselv in grave need

of a drop of water. The superintendent of the Nebraska City, Neb., starch works says he will open up if corn drops enough to enable the mills to compete with eastern starch mills. As the Nebraska City mills are owned by the trust the people are inclined to believe that the superintendent is a great joker.

A pension bureau clerk hasb een promoted because he attended strictly to business and did not secure an advance by political influence. Several thousand clerks in other departments are inclined to believe that he should have been taken before the lunatico inquirendo.

After denying for some years with much strenuosity that Admiral Dewey treated the Filipinos as "friends and allies" the authorities at Washington are declaring that he did so treat them, seeking thereby to evade a payment of prize money claimed by the admiral.

Mr. Mitchell experienced difficulty in persuading the miners to return to work, and they were the same miners that Mr. Baer declared so eager to work and prevented by intimidation. Mr. Baer should spend a few weeks in getting his veracity on straight.

Mr. Knox says the trust evil may be remedied by the enactment of commonsense laws. But Mr. Knox may labor under the impression that his former clients also have a monopoly on common sense.

The coal combine, however, did not offer to arbitrate its difference with the public. The coal combine knows when it has a good thing.

Mr. Roosevelt has had much to say concerning a bad trust and a good trust, but he has not yet told us the difference between the two. Indeed it is doubtful whether any republican speaker would dare to undertake specifications on this interesting question.

It appears that the coal barons yielded, not because they loved themselves less, but because they feared justice more.

Piff puff is a new game, and its name sounds like a republican editorial on prosperity.